REMARKS

Claims 1-15 are in the case. Applicants have amended the specification, Figures 2-5, and claims 3, 8 and 12-15 to repair minor typographical errors. Claims 1, 4, 6, 9, 11 and 14 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C § 102(e) as being anticipated by Shaffer et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,092,114). Claims 2-3, 5, 7-8, 10, 12-13 and 15 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shaffer et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,092,114) in view of Tsai (U.S. Patent No. 6,839,741). As will be shown below, Shaffer and Tsai, alone or in combination, do not disclose a method of email administration as claimed in the present application. Claims 1-15 are therefore patententable and should be allowed. Applicants respectfully traverse each rejection individually below and request reconsideration of claims 1-15.

Brief Summary Of The Invention

The Office Action objects to the summary, stating, "The 'Brief Summary of the Invention' should contain brief description of the disclosed subject matter rather repetitive claimed language of the claims." Applicants respectfully note that 37 C.F.R. §1.73 states that "Such summary should, when set forth, be commensurate with the invention as claimed and any object recited should be that of the invention as claimed." Applicants use claim terminology to assure compliance with 37 C.F.R. § 1.73. Applicants respectfully propose that claim terminology is the very best terminology for compliance with 37 C.F.R. 1.73 because claim terminology is assured to be "commensurate with the invention as claimed." For these reasons, Applicants respectfully decline to amend the Brief Summary of Invention.

Claim Rejections – 35 U.S.C. §102 Over Shaffer

Claims 1, 4, 6, 9, 11 and 14 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C § 102(b) as being anticipated by Shaffer, et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,092,114). To anticipate claims 1, 4, 6, 9, 11 and 14 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b), two basic requirements must be met. The first requirement of

anticipation is that Shaffer must disclose each and every element as set forth in Applicants' claims. The second requirement of anticipation is that Shaffer must enable Applicants' claims. Shaffer does not meet either requirement and therefore does not anticipate Applicants' claims.

<u>Shaffer Does Not Disclose Each and Every</u>
<u>Element of Applicants' Claims 1, 4, 6, 9, 11 and 14</u>

"A claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference." *Verdegaal Bros. v. Union Oil Co. of California*, 814 F.2d 628, 631, 2 USPQ2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987). As discussed in detail below, Shaffer does not disclose each and every element of Claim 1.

Independent claim 1 claims:

A method of email administration comprising the steps of:

receiving through a transcoding gateway an email message, wherein

the email message comprises at least one digital object having a digital object type;

the transcoding gateway is coupled to one or more display devices, and

the transcoding gateway comprises, for each display device, a display device record comprising display format attributes of each display device, wherein the display format attributes include a display format type for each display device;

finding a display device record for a destination display device, wherein the destination display device comprises a display device having a display format type that is the same as the digital object type;

transcoding the digital object in dependence upon the display format attributes of the destination display device; and

displaying the transcoded digital object on the destination display device.

The Office Action of March 24, 2004, rejects claim 1, stating that Figure 1, element 12 and element 26 disclose a transcoding gateway. Figure 1 element 12 and element 26 of Shaffer actually disclose a local router/server and remote router/server. The local router/server and remote router/server of Shaffer are not a transcoding gateway as claimed in claim 1. In fact, Shaffer does not even mention transcoding gateways. Shaffer therefore does not disclose each and every element of claim 1. Claim 1 is patentable and the rejection should be withdrawn.

The Office Action of March 24, 2004, also states that Figure 1, element 34, column 2, lines 45-54, and column 3, lines 1-4 of Shaffer discloses a transcoding gateway that comprises, for each display device, a display device record comprising display format attributes of each display device, wherein the display format attributes include a display format type for each display device. Figure 1 element 34, column 2 lines 45-54, and column 3 lines 1-4 of Shaffer actually discloses an application register with records of the format types of the applications. The application register of Shaffer does not contain a record for any destination display device. The register of Shaffer contains a record for each application. Nothing in Shaffer disclose a transcoding gateway that comprises, for each display device, a display device record comprising display format attributes of each display device, wherein the display format attributes include a display format type for each display device as claimed in claim 1. Shaffer therefore does not disclose each and every element of claim 1. Claim 1 is patentable and the rejection should be withdrawn.

The Office Action of March 24, 2004, also states that Figure 1, element 34, column 2, lines 45-54, column 3, lines 1-4, Figure 1 element 14, element 16, element 18, column 4, lines 27-37, column 6, lines 15-18, column 6 lines 33-52 of Shaffer discloses finding a display device record for a destination display device, wherein the destination display device comprises a display device having a display format type that is the same as the digital object type. Shaffer discloses a computer-based system and method for automatically determining whether a conversion of an e-mail attachment should be done outside of the target client machine, and, if so, where the conversion should be done. Shaffer, Summary, column 4, lines 45-47, 52-54, 66-67, column 5, lines 1-2. Shaffer refers to an email message generated at "one of the local client devices 14, 16, and 18 for access at another local client device." Shaffer, column 6, lines 15-18; column 4, lines 27-28. The local client device of Shaffer is not a destination display device as claimed in claim 1. In fact, Shaffer does not even mention display device records or destination display devices. Shaffer does not disclose finding a display device record for a destination display device, wherein the destination display device comprises a display device having a display format type that is the same as the digital object type as claimed in claim 1. Shaffer does not disclose each and every element of claim 1.

The Office Action of March 24, 2004 also states that column 7, lines 3-5 of Shaffer discloses transcoding the digital object in dependence upon the display format attributes of the destination display device. As discussed above, Shaffer discloses a computer-based system and method for automatically determining whether a conversion of an e-mail attachment should be done outside of the target client machine, and, if so, where the conversion should be done. Shaffer column 7 lines 3-5 actually discusses converting a file at a local router/server into a format accessible from a client device. Converting a file into a format accessible from a client device is not transcoding the digital object in dependence upon the display format attributes of the destination display device. In fact, Shaffer does not even mention destination display devices. Shaffer therefore does not disclose transcoding the digital object in dependence upon the display format attributes of the destination display device as claimed in claim 1. Claim 1 is patentable and should be allowed.

13

Claim 4 depends from independent claim 1 and includes all of the limitations of claim 1. Because Shaffer does not disclose each and every element of claim 1, Shaffer does not disclose each and every element of claim 4. As such, claim 4 is also patentable and should be allowed.

Independent claim 6 claims "[a] system for email administration" including "means for receiving through a transcoding gateway an email message," wherein the transcoding gateway comprises "for each display device, a display device record comprising display format attributes of each display device," and "transcoding the digital object in dependence upon the display format attributes of the destination display device." As mentioned above, Shaffer discloses a computer-based system and method for automatically determining whether a conversion of an e-mail attachment should be done outside of the target client machine, and, if so, where the conversion should be done. Shaffer does not disclose "[a] system for email administration" including "means for receiving through a transcoding gateway an email message," wherein the transcoding gateway comprises "for each display device, a display device record comprising display format attributes of each display device," and "transcoding the digital object in dependence upon the display format attributes of the destination display device" as claimed in independent claim 6. As such, independent claim 6 is not anticipated by Shaffer and therefore should be allowed.

Rejected dependent claim 9 depends from claim 6 and includes all of the limitations of claim 6. Because Shaffer does not disclose each and every element of claim 6, Shaffer also does not disclose each and every element of claim 9. Claim 9 should be allowed.

Independent claim 11 recites "[a] computer program product for email administration" including "means, recorded on the recording medium, for receiving through a transcoding gateway an email message," wherein the transcoding gateway comprises "for each display device, a display device record comprising display format attributes of each display device," and "means, recorded on the recording medium, for transcoding the

digital object in dependence upon the display format attributes of the destination display device." As mentioned above, Shaffer discloses a computer-based system and method for automatically determining whether a conversion of an e-mail attachment should be done outside of the target client machine, and, if so, where the conversion should be done. Shaffer does not disclose "[a] computer program product for email administration" including "means, recorded on the recording medium, for receiving through a transcoding gateway an email message," wherein the transcoding gateway comprises "for each display device, a display device record comprising display format attributes of each display device," and "means, recorded on the recording medium, for transcoding the digital object in dependence upon the display format attributes of the destination display device" as claimed in independent claim 11. As such, independent claim 11 is not anticipated by Shaffer and therefore should be allowed.

Rejected dependent claim 14 depends from claim 11 and includes all of the limitations of claim 11. Because Shaffer does not disclose each and every element of claim 11, Shaffer also does not disclose each and every element of claim 14. Claim 14 should be allowed.

<u>Shaffer Does Not Enable Applicants' Claim 1</u>

Not only must Shaffer disclose each and every element of claim 1 of the present invention within the meaning of *Verdegaal* in order to anticipate Applicants' claims, but also Shaffer must be an enabling disclosure of Applicants' claim 1 within the meaning of *In re Hoeksema*. In *Hoeksema*, the claims were rejected because an earlier patent disclosed a structural similarity to the applicant's chemical compound. The court in *Hoeksema* stated: "We think it is sound law, consistent with the public policy underlying our patent law, that before any publication can amount to a statutory bar to the grant of a patent, its disclosure must be such that a skilled artisan could take its teachings in combination with his own knowledge of the particular art and be in possession of the invention." *In re Hoeksema*, 399 F.2d 269, 273, 158 USPQ 596, 600 (CCPA 1968). The meaning of *Hoeksema* for the present case is that unless Shaffer places Applicants' claim 1 in the possession of a person of ordinary skill in the art, Shaffer is legally insufficient

15

to anticipate Applicants' claim 1 under 35 USC 102(b). Shaffer in fact does not place each and every element of claim 1 in the possession of a person of skill in the art. Claim 1 is therefore patentable and should be allowed.

Shaffer does not enable claim 1. Independent claim 1 claims:

A method of email administration comprising the steps of:

receiving through a transcoding gateway an email message, wherein

the email message comprises at least one digital object having a digital object type;

the transcoding gateway is coupled to one or more display devices, and

the transcoding gateway comprises, for each display device, a display device record comprising display format attributes of each display device, wherein the display format attributes include a display format type for each display device;

finding a display device record for a destination display device, wherein the destination display device comprises a display device having a display format type that is the same as the digital object type;

transcoding the digital object in dependence upon the display format attributes of the destination display device; and

displaying the transcoded digital object on the destination display device.

The Office Action of March 24, 2004, rejects claim 1, stating that Figure 1, element 12 and element 26 disclose a transcoding gateway. Figure 1 element 12 and element 26 of Shaffer actually disclose a local router/server and remote router/server. The local router/server and remote router/server of Shaffer are not a transcoding gateway as claimed in claim 1. In fact, Shaffer does not even mention transcoding gateways. Shaffer therefore does not place one of skill in the art in possession of claim 1. As such, Shaffer does not enable claim 1. Claim 1 is patentable and the rejection should be withdrawn.

The Office Action of March 24, 2004, also states that Figure 1, element 34, column 2, lines 45-54, and column 3, lines 1-4 of Shaffer discloses a transcoding gateway that comprises, for each display device, a display device record comprising display format attributes of each display device, wherein the display format attributes include a display format type for each display device. Figure 1 element 34, column 2 lines 45-54, and column 3 lines 1-4 of Shaffer actually discloses an application register with records of the format types of the applications. The application register of Shaffer does not contain a record for any destination display device. The register of Shaffer contains a record for each application. Nothing in Shaffer disclose a transcoding gateway that comprises, for each display device, a display device record comprising display format attributes of each display device, wherein the display format attributes include a display format type for each display device as claimed in claim 1. Shaffer therefore does place one of skill in the art in possession of claim 1. Shaffer therefore cannot anticipate claim 1. Claim 1 is patentable and the rejection should be withdrawn.

The Office Action of March 24, 2004, also states that Figure 1, element 34, column 2, lines 45-54, column 3, lines 1-4, Figure 1 element 14, element 16, element 18, column 4, lines 27-37, column 6, lines 15-18, column 6 lines 33-52 of Shaffer discloses finding a display device record for a destination display device, wherein the destination display device comprises a display device having a display format type that is the same as the digital object type. Shaffer discloses a computer-based system and method for automatically determining whether a conversion of an e-mail attachment should be done

outside of the target client machine, and, if so, where the conversion should be done. Shaffer, Summary, column 4, lines 45-47, 52-54, 66-67, column 5, lines 1-2. Shaffer refers to an email message generated at "one of the local client devices 14, 16, and 18 for access at another local client device." Shaffer, column 6, lines 15-18; column 4, lines 27-28. The local client device of Shaffer is not a destination display device as claimed in claim 1. In fact, Shaffer does not even mention display device records or destination display devices. Shaffer does not disclose finding a display device record for a destination display device, wherein the destination display device comprises a display device having a display format type that is the same as the digital object type as claimed in claim 1. Shaffer therefore does not place one of skill in the art in possession of claim 1. Claim 1 is patentable and should be allowed.

The Office Action of March 24, 2004 also states that column 7, lines 3-5 of Shaffer discloses transcoding the digital object in dependence upon the display format attributes of the destination display device. As discussed above, Shaffer discloses a computer-based system and method for automatically determining whether a conversion of an e-mail attachment should be done outside of the target client machine, and, if so, where the conversion should be done. Shaffer column 7 lines 3-5 actually discusses converting a file at a local router/server into a format accessible from a client device. Converting a file into a format accessible from a client device is not transcoding the digital object in dependence upon the display format attributes of the destination display device. In fact, Shaffer does not even mention destination display devices. Shaffer therefore does not place one of skill in the art in possession of claim 1. Claim 1 is patentable and should be allowed.

Claim 4 depends from independent claim 1 and includes all of the limitations of claim 1. Because Shaffer does not place one of skill in the art in possession of claim 1, Shaffer does not place one of skill in the art in possession of claim 4. As such, claim 4 is also patentable and should be allowed.

Independent claim 6 claims "[a] system for email administration" including "means for receiving through a transcoding gateway an email message," wherein the transcoding gateway comprises "for each display device, a display device record comprising display format attributes of each display device," and "transcoding the digital object in dependence upon the display format attributes of the destination display device." As mentioned above, Shaffer discloses a computer-based system and method for automatically determining whether a conversion of an e-mail attachment should be done outside of the target client machine, and, if so, where the conversion should be done. Shaffer does not place one of skill in the art in possession of "[a] system for email administration" including "means for receiving through a transcoding gateway an email message," wherein the transcoding gateway comprises "for each display device, a display device record comprising display format attributes of each display device," and "transcoding the digital object in dependence upon the display format attributes of the destination display device" as claimed in independent claim 6. As such, independent claim 6 is not anticipated by Shaffer and therefore should be allowed.

Rejected dependent claim 9 depends from claim 6 and includes all of the limitations of claim 6. Because Shaffer does not place one of skill in the art in possession of claim 6, Shaffer also does not place one of skill in the art in possession of claim 9. Claim 9 should be allowed.

Independent claim 11 recites "[a] computer program product for email administration" including "means, recorded on the recording medium, for receiving through a transcoding gateway an email message," wherein the transcoding gateway comprises "for each display device, a display device record comprising display format attributes of each display device," and "means, recorded on the recording medium, for transcoding the digital object in dependence upon the display format attributes of the destination display device." As mentioned above, Shaffer discloses a computer-based system and method for automatically determining whether a conversion of an e-mail attachment should be done outside of the target client machine, and, if so, where the conversion should be done. Shaffer does not place one of skill in the art in possession of "[a] computer program

product for email administration" including "means, recorded on the recording medium, for receiving through a transcoding gateway an email message," wherein the transcoding gateway comprises "for each display device, a display device record comprising display format attributes of each display device," and "means, recorded on the recording medium, for transcoding the digital object in dependence upon the display format attributes of the destination display device" as claimed in independent claim 11. As such, independent claim 11 is not anticipated by Shaffer and therefore should be allowed.

Rejected dependent claim 14 depends from claim 11 and includes all of the limitations of claim 11. Because Shaffer does not place one of skill in the art in possession of claim 11, Shaffer also does not place one of skill in the art in possession of claim 14. Claim 14 should be allowed.

Because Shaffer does not place each and every element of claims 1, 4, 6, 9, 11 and 14 in the possession of a person of skill in the art, the rejections of these claims under 35 USC 102 should be withdrawn. Claims1, 4, 6, 9, 11 and 14 are patentable and should be allowed.

<div align="center">Claim Rejections – 35 U.S.C. §103</div>

Claims 2-3, 5, 7-8, 10, 12-13 and 15 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shaffer, et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,901,203) in view of Tsai, et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,404,856). To establish a prima facie case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. *Manual of Patent Examining Procedure* §2142. The first element of a prima facie case of obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103 is that there must be a suggestion or motivation to combine the references. *In re Vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488, 493, 20 USPQ2d 1438, 1442 (Fed. Cir. 1991). The second element of a prima facie case of obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103 is that there must be a reasonable expectation of success in the proposed combination of the references. *In re Merck & Co., Inc.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 1097, 231 USPQ 375, 379 (Fed. Cir. 1986). The third element of a prima facie case of obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103 is that the proposed combination of the references

must teach or suggest all of Applicants' claim limitations. *In re Royka*, 490 F.2d 981, 985, 180 USPQ 580, 583 (CCPA 1974).

<u>The Combination Of Shaffer And Tsai</u>
<u>Does Not Teach Or Suggest All Of Applicants' Claim Limitations</u>

The proposed combination of Shaffer and Tsai cannot establish a prima facie case of obviousness. To establish a prima facie case of obviousness, the proposed combination of Shaffer and Tsai must disclose or suggest all of Applicants' claim limitations. Claims 2-3, 5, 7-8, 10, 12-13 and 15 depend respectively from independent claims 1, 6, and 11. As discussed above with reference to independent claim 1, Shaffer discloses a computer-based system and method for automatically determining whether a conversion of an e-mail attachment should be done outside of the target client machine, and, if so, where the conversion should be done. Shaffer fails to disclose each of the following elements of independent claim 1:

- receiving through a transcoding gateway an email message

- the transcoding gateway comprises, for each display device, a display device record comprising display format attributes of each display device, wherein the display format attributes include a display format type for each display device;

- finding a display device record for a destination display device, wherein the destination display device comprises a display device having a display format type that is the same as the digital object type;

- transcoding the digital object in dependence upon the display format attributes of the destination display device; and

Tsai fails to remedy the deficiencies of Shaffer. Tsai discloses a converter capable of a single kind of conversion, converting from native format to HTML format. Tsai, Figure

21

3A, column 6, lines 55-57. The converter of Tsai is not a transcoding gateway as claimed in claim 1. Tsai therefore does not disclose a "transcoding gateway [which] comprises, for each display device, a display device record comprising display format attributes of each display device, wherein the display format attributes include a display format type for each display device." In fact, display device records comprising display format attributes of each display device are pointless in Tsai, because the system in Tsai does not base conversion on available display devices. Instead, the system in Tsai performs only one type of conversion, native format to HTML, regardless of the available display devices.

Tsai also does not disclose "finding a display device record for a destination display device, wherein the destination display device comprises a display device having a display format type that is the same as the digital object type." Because display device records are not disclosed in Tsai, neither is finding display device records.

Tsai also does not disclose "transcoding the digital object in dependence upon the display format attributes of a destination display device." Again, display device records comprising display format attributes of each display device are pointless in Tsai, because the system in Tsai does not base conversion on available display devices. Instead, the system in Tsai performs only one type of conversion, native format to HTML, regardless of the available display devices. Because the combination of Shaffer and Tsai fails to disclose each and every element of Applicants' claims 2-3, 5, 7-8, 10, 12-13 and 15, the combination of Shaffer and Tsai cannot support a prima facie case of obviousness, and the rejection should be withdrawn.

No Suggestion or Motivation to Combine Shaffer And Tsai

There is no suggestion or motivation to combine Shaffer and Tsai. To establish a prima facie case of obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103 there must be a suggestion or motivation to combine Shaffer and Tsai. *In re Vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488, 493, 20 USPQ2d 1438, 1442 (Fed. Cir. 1991). The suggestion or motivation to combine Shaffer and Tsai must come

from the teaching of either Shaffer or Tsai themselves, and the Examiner must explicitly point to the teaching within Shaffer or Tsai suggesting the proposed combination. Absent such a showing, the Examiner has impermissibly used "hindsight" occasioned by Applicants' own teaching to reject the claims. *In re Surko,* 11 F.3d 887, 42 U.S.P.Q.2d 1476 (Fed. Cir. 1997); *In re Vaeck,* 947 F.2d 488m 20 U.S.P.Q.2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991); *In re Gorman,* 933 F.2d 982, 986, 18 U.S.P.Q.2d 1885, 1888 (Fed. Cir. 1991); *In re Bond,* 910 F.2d 831, 15 U.S.P.Q.2d 1566 (Fed. Cir. 1990); *In re Laskowski,* 871 F.2d 115, 117, 10 U.S.P.Q.2d 1397, 1398 (Fed. Cir. 1989).

The Office Action states no rationale for motivation to combine Shaffer and Tsai other than an assertion at pages 7, 8, and 9, which states:

> It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Shaffer et al by having a transcoding gateway which comprises an email client, web browser and HTTP Server, as taught by Tsai in order to facilitate the presentation of email attachments on local email clients and web-based email clients received by a recipient.

In support of this assertion that combining Shaffer and Tsai would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, the Examiner cites only Tsai, column 5, lines 25-30, 38-42, and column 6 lines 34-40. Those portions of Tsai do not suggest the combination of Shaffer and Tsai. Instead, those portions of Tsai indicate that the user has the option of downloading an attachment or viewing the contents of the attachment in an HTML format or other web-friendly format.

Shaffer and Tsai are in fact incompatible. Shaffer discloses a computer-based system and method for automatically determining whether a conversion of an e-mail attachment should be done outside of the target client machine, and, if so, where the conversion should be done. Tsai teaches a computer-based system and method for sending a target recipient an email without the attachment. The recipient then decides whether to

download the attachment or to pursue other alternatives, including requesting the sender to resend the message in a different format. Thus, Shaffer and Tsai operate on completely different premises. That is, Shaffer operates on the premise that an email contains an attachment and Tsai operates to send an email without an attachment. There is therefore no suggestion or motivate in either Shaffer or Tsai to combine the two references.

<p align="center">No Reasonable Expectation Of Success In The
Proposed Combination Of Shaffer And Tsai</p>

To establish a prima facie case of obviousness, there must be a reasonable expectation of success in the proposed combination. *In re Merck & Co., Inc.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 1097, 231 USPQ 375, 379 (Fed. Cir. 1986). The combination of Shaffer and Tsai will not work. Shaffer teaches a computer-based system and method for automatically determining whether a conversion of an e-mail attachment should be done outside of the target client machine, and, if so, where the conversion should be done. Shaffer, Summary, column 4, lines 45-47, 52-54, 66-67, column 5 lines 1-2. Tsai teaches a computer-based system and method for sending a target recipient an email without the attachment. The recipient in Tsai then decides whether to download the attachment or to pursue other alternatives, including requesting the sender to resend the message in a different format. Tsai, Summary, column 2 lines 61-63, 66-67, column 3 lines 1-4. Sending an email attachment as disclosed in Shaffer cannot work to send an email without an attachment as disclosed in Tsai. The combination of Shaffer and Tsai therefore cannot establish a prima facie case of obviousness and the rejection of claims 2-3, 5, 7-8, 10, 12-13 and 15 should be withdrawn.
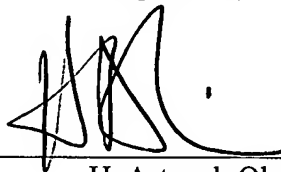
Conclusion

Shaffer does not disclose each and every element of claims 1-15. Shaffer therefore does not anticipate claims 1-15. The proposed combination of Shaffer and Tsai fails to establish a prima face case of obviousness because the proposed combinations do not disclose each and every element of the rejected claims, there is no suggestion or motivation to make the proposed combinations, and there is no reasonable expectation of success in the proposed combinations. Applicants respectfully request the allowance of claims 1-15.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge or credit Deposit Account No. 09-0447 for any fees required or overpaid.

Respectfully submitted,

Date:___June 24, 2005_____   By: _____

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APPENDIX

In the Drawings:

The attached sheets of drawings include changes to Figs. 2, 3, 4, and 5. These sheets replace the original sheets.

Sheet 1, which includes Figure 2, replaces the original Sheet 2, including Figure 2. In Figure 2, element 102 has been renumbered 103.

Sheet 2, which includes Figure 3, replaces the original Sheet 3, including Figure 3. In Figure 3, element 102 has been renumbered 103 and element 100 has been renumbered 101.

Sheet 3, which includes Figure 4, replaces the original Sheet 4, including Figure 4. In Figure 4, element 210 (FIND) has been renumbered 211 and element 210 (DISPLAY) has been renumbered 213.

Sheet 4, which includes Figure 5, replaces the original Sheet 5, including Figure 5. In Figure 5, element 312 (ENCODE) has been renumbered 313.

Annotated sheets showing changes were filed on November 8, 2003 and are hereby incorporated by reference. Also included for the Examiner's convenience are copies of the previously submitted annotated sheets.

Attachment: Replacement Sheets
Attachment: Annotated Sheets Showing Changes

Email Server 104

WAN ~~102~~ 103

Transcoding
Gateway 100

Digital
Object 208

Email 204

Transcode
210

Display Device
150

Client Device 102

Figure 2

COPY

Figure 3

Figure 4

COPY

Figure 5